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ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1936.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

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1936.

The administration of the fisheries services, which were formerly associated with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and in 1924 passed to the Minister for Fisheries (subsequently the Minister for Lands and Fisheries) was as from 1st April, 1934, under the terms of the Fisheries (Re-distribution of Public Services) Order, 1934, transferred to the Minister for Agriculture, whose third annual Report on the subject is now presented.

I.

SEA FISHERIES.

The landings of sea fish, exclusive of shellfish, increased from 164,360 cwts. in 1935 to 166,770 cwts. in 1936. The total value declined somewhat, having been £118,286 in 1936 as compared with £128,810 in 1935; and this is explained by the fact that the quantitative increase was mainly represented by mackerel which fetched a poor price. The value of shellfish landings was not quite maintained, having been £34,877 in 1935 and £33,896 in 1936.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The landings of demersal fish in 1936 totalled 59,452 cwts., value £80,587, compared with 65,080 cwts., value £92,218, in the preceding year, a fall of 9% in quantity and about 13% in value. The only kinds that rose in value were haddock and ray. Weekly reports received from the Dublin Wholesale Market showed that prices of most classes of fish ranged lower than during 1935. For instance, the price of cod fell by approximately 3/4d. per cwt. This drop in prices is related fairly clearly to similar conditions in cross-channel fishing ports from which large quantities were imported during 1936 into this country, with the inevitable consequence of depressing the market for our own fish. Our people were themselves, unfortunately, to some extent responsible for this unsatisfactory state regarding prices by their capture of a considerable quantity of undersized or immature fish. Plaice and whiting formed 48% of our total landings of demersal fish and the average value of plaice fell by 4/6d. and of whiting by 1/- per cwt. during 1936. Taking as an example the coastline from

Carlingford to Howth, where such fishing is a prominent feature, the value per cwt. of plaice was only 20/10d. and of whiting 8/6d. compared with 42/3d. and 15/10d., respectively, for the plaice and whiting landed on the remainder of the coast; and this reflects the practice which prevails in the first-mentioned area of trying to market undersized fish. Legislation is now in course of preparation for the checking of this custom which has reacted so unfavourably upon the industry. The landings from Dublin Steam Trawlers during 1936 were 24,862 cwts. against 26,910 cwts. in the preceding year.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.—During 1936 the total quantity of herrings landed was 62,273 cwts. as compared with 64,799 cwts. in 1935, the figures of value having been £23,895 and £25,997, respectively. These fish shoaled fairly heavily off the Donegal coast at the beginning of the year, about 2,000 crans having been landed then in the Burtonport area. Difficulty was experienced in disposing of that part of the landings which had been cured, and this meant a "carry-over" of curers' stocks which reacted unfavourably in the summer season, so much so that portion of the May landings had to be dumped. A little later some 3,000 crans of good quality matjes were dealt with at Downings, Rathmullen and Buncrana—mainly by visiting curers from cross-channel ports. It is understood that some of the herrings landed at Buncrana were sent for curing to Derry and despatched thence to Germany. About 45 Donegal boats participated in the Autumn fishing at Downings from 1st September to 6th October. The quality was good and there was a keen demand for the cured fish among U.S.A. buyers, but the total yield was less than that for the like season of 1935. The 1936 winter season was better for the Donegal fishermen and fair landings were made at Killybegs, Burtonport and Inver. On the east coast the Summer herring fishing at Howth opened with fair promise but later the demand fell away as prospective curers became nervous about market conditions for their product; and the net result of that season was about £1,000 below that for the 1935 season. South of Howth on the east coast, the Winter fishing began a month later than in the preceding year and the quantity landed up to the end of December was less than half that for the like period in 1935. On the other hand the marketing of the fish (mainly throughout the inland towns of Leinster) produced better prices than those of 1935. Landings of herrings at Dunmore East by cross-channel boats at the beginning of 1936 were absorbed by "freshers" and kipperers. A few Saorstát boats joined in the early Summer fishing at Dunmore East and Kinsale and the results, especially at Kinsale, were better than those of the corresponding season of 1935. On the west coast an Autumn herring fishing at Galway produced fairly good results for the fishermen.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Mackerel.—The total quantity of mackerel landed during the year was 44,179 cwts. against 34,471 cwts. in 1935 and the figures of value were £13,674 and £10,592, respectively. During 1936 there was an improved demand in the

U.S.A. for our cured mackerel and prices there showed an upwards trend. This caused somewhat more hopeful feelings to prevail among fishermen and curers, particularly in the Autumn season. The following figures show the position of the industry in 1936 in comparison with the preceding nine years.

Year	Quantity	Value of Catch	Average price per cwt.	
	cwts.	£	s.	d.
1927	188,928	80,906	8	7
1928	85,836	44,795	10	5
1929	95,976	58,801	12	3
1930	56,236	22,158	7	11
1931	75,406	21,953	5	10
1932	26,180	10,326	7	11
1933	20,238	7,525	7	5
1934	17,243	7,222	8	5
1935	34,471	10,592	6	2
1936	44,179	13,674	6	2

The best landings of mackerel were made at Valentia in the Spring season and in the Dingle peninsula in the Autumn season. On the Cork coast the Spring fishing failed, but in the Autumn season fair landings were made at some points. Prices in that area were low, averaging about 3/6d. per long hundred compared with 6/- in the Dingle area and 10/- at Valentia. Most of the cured fish went to the U.S.A. at prices averaging about 40/- a barrel f.o.b. Cork, but a few parcels went to the Netherlands. Rather good landings were made during August and September on the North-Dublin coastline and were disposed of through the freshing trade. A bounty on fresh mackerel exports, payable from 25th November, 1935, to 31st March, 1936, did not produce much results, as landings within that period were very poor owing to stormy weather.

SHELLFISH.—The slight decrease of about £1,000 in the value of shellfish landed in 1936 compared with the preceding year may be attributed to a scarcity of lobsters in the early summer, and the subsequent bad weather which caused the loss of much gear belonging to lobster fishermen. Difficulty was experienced in marketing mussels from certain places owing to the increasing stringency in the Public Health regulations for certain British centres. On the other hand, the quantity of periwinkles marketed showed continued improvement over the figures for the preceding years. The yield from the crayfish and oyster industries was somewhat greater than in 1935.

LONG-LINING, INSHORE TRAWLING & SEINE NETTING.
—The pursuit of these methods of fishing, which was encouraged among their members by the Directors of the Sea Fisheries Association, resulted in an increased measure of activity being apparent in 1936 at several places such as Dingle Bay, Donegal Bay and Downings Bay.

LANDINGS BY OUTSIDE BOATS.—The value of fish landed by vessels of other than Saorstát nationality was approximately £6,500 compared with £4,500 in 1935. English drifters operating

off Dunmore East in January and February and off Kinsale in May landed part of their catches at those ports: and most of the landings during the Donegal matje season were by British drifters.

VESSELS AND MEN.—There was a slight increase in the number of boats which engaged at fishing in 1936 as compared with 1935 and if, paradoxically, the number of fishermen shown in Appendix 5 as employed, was smaller, that is partly due to the fact that in the altered conditions arising from the failure of the seasonal drift-net fisheries in the past few years, it has been thought desirable to re-define the term "regular fishermen." It would seem from reports received that, as a result of emigration, boats were in some cases operated by smaller crews than formerly.

CASUALTIES.—During the Autumn two boats were wrecked at Burtonport and one at Killybegs, the latter being on hire-purchase from the Sea Fisheries Association to a Dingle member who had gone to try his luck in Donegal Bay.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—It will be noted from the appropriate Table that the value of fish imports (inclusive of tinned and paste varieties) during 1936 was £293,935 against £264,953 in 1935. Our exports of fish, including salmon and trout, were worth £263,766 compared with £270,224 in 1935. The exports of cured herring and mackerel taken together showed marked improvement on the 1935 figures. Periwinkle exports rose in value from £10,196 in 1935 to £13,066 in 1936, but this improvement was offset by some decrease in other kinds of shell-fish.

FISHERY LOANS.—Throughout 1936 collection was continued of arrears outstanding on fishery loans advanced from the Exchequer prior to the setting up of the Sea Fisheries Association in 1931. During the year many small sums, aggregating about £1,800, were received from borrowers on foot of these old loan accounts. Since 1931 the facilities up to then provided by way of fishery loans advanced directly by the State have been replaced by the supply to approved applicants of boats and gear on hire-purchase terms through the medium of the Sea Fisheries Association.

FISHERY PATROL SERVICE.—This service was maintained during 1936 by the fishery cruiser "Muirchu" which combined with that duty a certain degree of participation in the scientific investigations carried out periodically under the auspices of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. The cruiser made several detections of foreign vessels engaged at illegal fishing off our coasts, and convictions were secured against the skippers of these vessels. In all cases fines were imposed and in most instances the fishing gear and fish found on board were confiscated.

MINOR MARINE WORKS AND DREDGING.—The Department continued in 1936 to collaborate in an advisory capacity

with the Office of Public Works and the Councils of the maritime counties in connection with applications for improved landing facilities at various places on the coast. This Department's function in such cases is merely to investigate and report on the need of such improvements for the development of the fishing industry. The necessity for dredging at Arklow Harbour was again under consideration during 1936.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION.—The examination of samples of herrings from various localities was continued during the year and reports were also received from Mr. B. Storrow, of the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats, on samples of Buncrana herrings which had been submitted to him. The continued scarcity of the younger herrings off the Donegal coast gives rise to fears for the immediate future of the fishery, as the bulk of the catches during the year were furnished by fish of more than five years old.

Advice was supplied to the Sea Fisheries Association in the planning and execution of their schemes for the restocking of certain exhausted oyster beds on the west coast of Ireland, selected, after examination by this Department, as being the most suitable for development.

The Department was represented at an International Conference in London, convened for the purpose of agreeing upon a common course of action for the protection of undersized fish. Agreement was reached on a number of measures, including prohibition of landing of certain species of small demersal fish of specified sizes, and a restriction on the use of very small meshed trawl and seine nets. These measures were embodied in a Convention which was subsequently signed in London in 1937.

A paper by the late Mr. R. Southern, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, on Irish Turbellaria, a widespread group of freshwater and marine worms, some of which are of economic significance, was published during the year. It had been left in manuscript by the author.

Routine observations of temperature and salinity as in 1935 were made on the s.s. "Muirchu," especial attention being given to the area of the Donegal drift net herring fishery. Similar observations from steamers of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company were received during the year by the courtesy of the Company.

BY-LAWS.—In appendix No. 18 will be found an abstract of the by-laws made during the year 1936.

II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.—Under the powers conferred by the Statistics Act, 1926, particulars relating to the capture of salmon, sea-trout and eels have been collected from individual licence holders for alternate years commencing with 1927. Statistics

of the catch for the 1935 season were compiled during 1936 and the figures, together with those for 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1933 are given hereunder. The 1935 salmon catch was in quantity well above that for the previous years for which particulars are available, with the exception of 1927 when the yield was abnormally large; but the value was not proportionately high.

Year ended 31st Dec- ember	Salmon		Sea-trout	
	Quantity lb.	Value £	Quantity lb.	Value £
1927	3,469,215	254,066	54,019	2,817
1929	1,650,724	172,944	55,463	3,117
1931	2,603,975	193,395	55,076	2,777
1933	2,347,421	157,113	43,862	1,937
1935	2,711,867	167,055	53,958	2,228

As regards the year 1936, the export figures published by the Department of Industry and Commerce would indicate that conditions were not quite so favourable to commercial fishing as in the 1935 season, the combined exports of salmon and sea-trout having fallen from 24,333 cwts. in 1935 to 22,570 cwts. in 1936. Prices were slightly higher, however, in 1936 as compared with 1935.

Drift netting at sea for salmon which has been carried on for many years past off the North and West coasts showed some development last season. The following are the returns of catch covering the months of June, July and August in each of the past three years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of fish landed.</i>	<i>Weight in cwts.</i>
1936	25,898	1,706
1935	23,530	1,370
1934	19,111	1,118

With the exception of some districts in the West, the prevalence of cold weather during the 1936 season curtailed somewhat the activities of anglers, with the result that the 1936 rod catch was not quite up to the average of former years.

No improvement was recorded in the condition of the salmon and trout fisheries of the Shannon which suffered a serious decline some years ago, following the erection of the hydro-electric works. Under the provision of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935, a weekly close season of three days, instead of the two days that previously obtained, was enforced on the tidal portion of the Shannon during and since 1935. It is hoped that the present owners of the fisheries may soon be in a position to carry out further measures which have been recommended for the preservation of the stock of salmon in the river, as it will take some years before the beneficial results of any such action can become apparent.

The summary of reports from the various fishery districts generally indicates that the migration of smolts during the Spring months appeared to be normal. There was no serious outbreak of disease among salmon reported during the year.

In response to the many requests for a revised edition of "The Angler's Guide to the Irish Free State," which was published in 1924 and issued in a second edition in 1930, the work of revision was put in hands towards the end of the period covered by this report. The Guide, which is published at a popular price, contains detailed information regarding fishing centres and is furnished with several useful maps. It has had a wide sale.

The quantity and value of eels taken during the year 1935 as compiled from data furnished under the Statistics Act, 1926, and the comparable figures for 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1933, were as follow:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value</i> <i>£</i>
1927	249,782	10,707
1929	253,918	9,916
1931	271,299	9,633
1933	130,148	2,942
1935	235,206	6,650

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total number of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in 1936 was 5,247, which compares with 5,030 issued in 1935. Details of the numbers of each class of licence issued in each Fishery District are shown in Appendix No. 15.

The numbers of draft and drift net licences issued in 1936 were somewhat less than for 1935. There were 41 draft net licences taken out under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, as compared with 44 in the previous year. The number of whole season rod licences issued was 2,064, and there were 347 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued, as well as 1,061 14-day licences. The total, 3,472, compares with the total of 3,180 in 1935 made up as follows:—Whole season licences, 1915; Endorsements, 292; 14-day licences, 973. The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels in 1936 was 176 as compared with 207 in 1935.

HATCHERY OPERATIONS.—During the season 1936-37 hatchery operations were successfully carried out at thirty-five stations, fifteen of which were stocked entirely with eyed ova obtained from some other hatchery, whilst the remainder were wholly or partly stocked by stripping fish taken locally for this purpose. Ova from salmon were collected by stripping at eleven hatcheries, sea-trout at three hatcheries and brown-trout at ten hatcheries. The hatcheries at Glenties and Lismore continued to be worked under the control of the Department. The agreement whereby for some years the Department had a

controlling interest in the hatchery at Blackcastle expired in July, 1936, and was not renewed. This hatchery was operated by private enterprise during 1936-37. The estimated output from each hatchery is given in Appendix No. 17. From the experimental brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel, 495,000 ova were obtained, of which 140,000 were hatched out and planted in Lough Owel, the remainder, after incubation to the eyed stage, being distributed among smaller hatcheries throughout the country.

The total number of fry distributed from all hatcheries showed an increase of more than one million over the figures for the preceding season and was the highest output recorded since the season 1927-28. All the three kinds of salmonid fish contributed to this increase. Cold weather in February and March delayed the development of ova and fry, but no damage was caused. Taking the season as a whole, it was a satisfactory one.

One new hatchery commenced operations during 1936: and a number of local Angling Associations had under contemplation the erection of small hatcheries in time for the next spawning season.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The total *receipts* in 1936 by Boards of Conservators (exclusive of balances carried forward) were as follow:—

Licence Duty	...	...	...	£13,172
Fishery Rates	...	...	...	12,388
Fines and Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc.	...	...	...	1,244
Local Subscriptions	...	...	...	136
Exchequer Grants	...	...	...	1,550
TOTAL				£28,490

The *expenditure* by the Boards was:—

Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	£4,845
Travelling and Other Expenses	...	...	...	5,684
Bailiffing of Rivers, etc.	...	...	...	16,596
Law Costs	...	...	...	1,367
TOTAL				£28,492

The number of water-bailiffs employed by the Conservators was about 1,500. The employment was largely seasonal, particular attention being as usual devoted to the protection of spawning beds during the close season.

It is pleasing to record that many Boards of Conservators paid a tribute to the Garda Síochána for their continued co-operation in the enforcement of the Fishery Laws.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—It is estimated that, in addition to persons who were directly employed by Boards of Conservators, there were during the period under review approximately 4,900 men engaged in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right, while about 980 obtained temporary

employment as professional anglers and ghillies, and some 650 were employed by the owners of commercial fisheries. Private fishery owners also employed about 85 water bailiffs of their own.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The marking of salmon, released after spawning at the Department's hatchery at Glenties, Co. Donegal, was continued, 206 fish having been so marked and released after stripping. Six of these fish had been marked in the hatching season 1935-36 and had returned to the River Owenea. The recaptures of eight fish which had been marked in 1936 were reported during the year, seven having been taken from the trap at the hatchery and one from a drift net operating in Teelin Bay.

An investigation into the age and growth of salmon from the river Shannon by means of scale measurements made further progress.

During the year investigations were continued on the variation of the food and growth of brown trout from peaty and limestone waters as typified by two selected portions of the River Liffey. In August, 1936, Miss W. E. Frost, a member of the technical staff, gave a summary of the results to date in a paper read at a meeting at Blackpool of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The results of the examination of one particular group of insects which form an important food of small trout, are embodied in a paper by Miss C. F. Humphries and Miss W. E. Frost "River Liffey Survey. The Chironomid fauna of the Submerged Mosses" which was published in February, 1937, in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

OFFENCES AGAINST FISHERY LAWS.—In fourteen of the twenty-three Fishery Districts the number of offences against the fishery laws was less in 1936 than in the preceding year. In four districts the same number of offences was recorded in 1936 as in 1935. In the remaining five districts offences increased in 1936, netting in tidal waters constituting the chief cause.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—The pollution of rivers and streams by effluents from industrial plants, beet factories, tanneries, creameries, sewage schemes and flax retting ponds has been engaging the earnest attention of the Conservators and of the Department. Where possible the sources of pollution were inspected and samples of the effluent were submitted to the State Chemist for examination, on the results of which suitable action was taken. It cannot be too strongly impressed on persons interested in the inauguration of industrial enterprises that, apart from their obvious obligation to consider the interests of their neighbours, they must respect the law relating to the pollution of our rivers, which is explicitly designed to safeguard the fisheries.

SEAMAS Ó RIAIN,

Aire Talmhaíochta.

Dated 7th day of October, 1937.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

Appendix No.	SEA FISHERIES.	Page
1	Quantity and Value of Sea Fish landed in 1936	13
Fig. I.	Diagram showing Quantity and Value of Sea Fish landed for years 1926 to 1936	14
Appendix No.		
2	Comparison of Average Prices for Years 1927 to 1936	15
3	Dublin Market Returns	16
4	Fish Imports and Exports	17
5	Abstract of Returns of Fishing Vessels and Crews	18
6	Summer Herring Fishing	19
7	Winter Herring Fishing	19
Fig. II.	Diagram showing Quantity and Value of Herrings landed for years 1926 to 1936	20
Appendix No.		
8	Spring Mackerel Fishing	21
9	Autumn Mackerel Fishing	21
Fig. III.	Diagram showing Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed for years 1926 to 1936	22
Appendix No.		
10	Trawling	23
11	Fishery Loans—Statement of Account for Year ended 31st March, 1937	24
12	Fishery Loans—Statement of Arrears by Counties as at 31st March, 1937	25
13	Statement of Account for Repayable Advances made to the Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstát Éireann, Ltd., for the provision of boats and gear for members during the six years ended 31st March, 1937	26
INLAND FISHERIES.		
14	Abstract of Accounts from Boards of Conservators for Year ended 30th September, 1936	27
15	Licences issued by Boards of Conservators in Saorstát Éireann for year 1936	28
16	Licence Duties payable on engines of capture	29
17	Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1936-37	30
ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS MADE IN 1936.		
18	By-Laws Nos. 426, 427 and 428	32

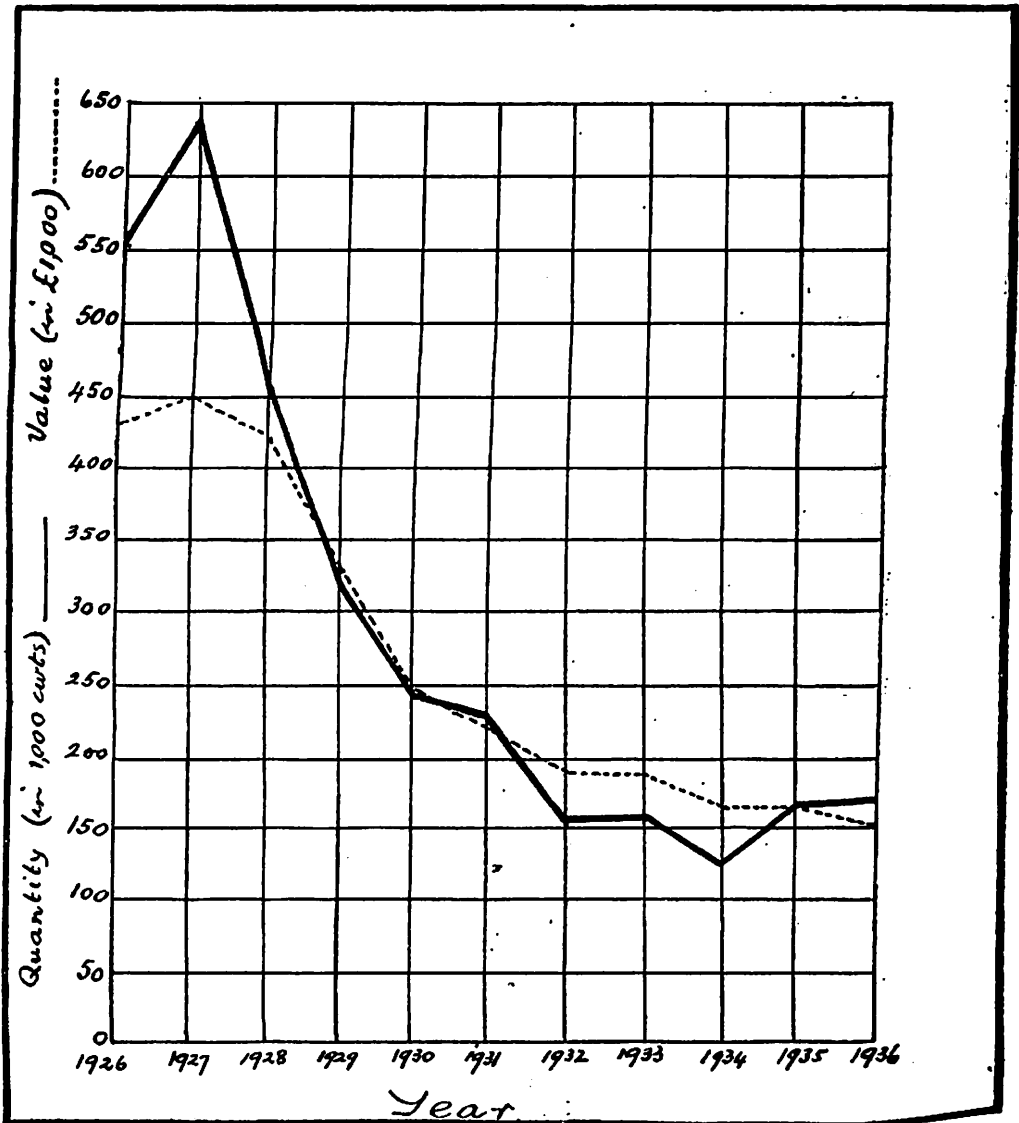
APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coasts of Saorstát Éireann during the year 1936.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	TOTAL
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Prime Fish:—	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Brill	204	585	175	488	111	277	80	188	570	1,538
Soles	167	1,306	635	2,609	187	773	132	502	1,221	5,190
Turbot	117	338	86	290	78	235	42	113	323	976
Total Prime Fish ...	588	2,220	896	3,387	376	1,285	254	803	2,114	7,704
Other Wet Fish:—										
Cod	9,436	18,740	183	272	106	141	1,146	1,141	10,871	20,294
Conger Eel	1,015	587	4	2	48	19	—	—	1,067	608
Haddock	665	1,328	3	4	18	27	133	138	819	1,497
Hake	2,017	6,329	—	—	34	42	—	—	2,051	6,371
Herrings	12,238	5,839	12,394	4,369	4,998	2,000	32,643	11,687	62,273	23,895
Ling	340	228	38	37	18	17	7	5	403	287
Mackerel	2,676	1,212	36,594	10,658	1,477	943	3,432	861	44,179	13,674
Plaice	6,744	9,875	2,413	6,021	738	1,241	1,504	2,189	11,399	19,326
Ray or Skate	3,080	2,775	893	792	925	1,051	1,029	741	5,927	5,359
Sprats	—	—	826	124	—	—	40	6	866	130
Whiting	15,461	10,045	631	537	500	483	462	292	17,054	11,357
All other except Shell Fish	4,486	4,614	1,595	1,541	293	313	1,373	1,316	7,747	7,784
Total Wet Fish	58,746	63,801	56,470	27,744	9,531	7,562	42,023	19,179	166,770	118,286
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	204	1	4,817	40	—	—	26,092	150	31,113	191
Crayfish	—	—	18,008	1,066	28,493	1,706	374	13	46,875	2,785
Escallops	1,060	9	273,738	1,838	59,424	238	—	—	334,222	2,085
Lobsters	57,068	2,082	142,936	7,486	116,800	4,723	94,880	4,002	411,684	18,293
Oysters	129,586	390	104,580	929	81,935	727	3,400	41	319,501	2,087
Mussels	7,858	1,417	3,400	468	860	97	36	6	12,154	1,988
Periwinkles	758	182	8,898	2,311	10,509	2,303	2,847	604	23,012	5,400
Other Shell Fish	860	509	409	551	7	7	—	—	1,276	1,067
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	4,590	—	14,689	—	9,801	—	4,816	—	33,896
Grand Total of Value ...	—	68,391	—	42,433	—	17,363	—	23,995	—	152,182

FIG I.

Fluctuations of Quantity (*exclusive* of Shell Fish) and Value (*inclusive* of Shell Fish) of Sea Fish landed from 1926 to 1936.



APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the years 1927-1936 in respect of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish Landed in
Saorstát Eireann.

Kinds of Fish	Average Price per cwt.									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brill	4 0 7	4 5 9	4 8 6	4 0 3	3 17 8	3 0 2	3 11 2	3 1 7	2 17 0	2 14 0
Soles	4 11 1	5 3 4	4 7 5	4 18 4	4 14 10	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 13 6	4 11 5	4 5 0
Turbot	4 12 10	4 18 0	5 0 6	4 1 8	3 14 3	3 11 10	3 18 7	3 7 1	3 0 11	3 0 5
Cod	1 15 11	2 2 6	1 17 0	1 0 1	1 6 3	1 6 0	1 13 8	1 18 3	1 19 2	1 17 4
Conger Eel	1 3 4	1 1 1	0 18 11	0 16 2	0 15 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 11	0 11 5
Haddock	1 6 2	1 8 10	1 7 7	1 4 10	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 3 4	1 6 1	1 15 11	1 16 7
Hake	3 1 11	2 17 11	3 3 1	2 3 7	1 18 3	1 9 7	2 3 2	2 17 5	3 7 4	3 2 2
Herrings	0 8 10	0 11 6	0 10 8	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 9 2	0 8 0	0 7 8
Ling	1 7 3	1 3 8	1 2 3	1 3 7	1 2 1	0 17 3	0 15 11	0 17 4	0 18 4	0 14 3
Mackerel	0 8 7	0 10 5	0 12 2	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 5	0 6 2	0 6 2
Plaice	1 15 0	1 18 3	1 13 4	1 12 1	1 12 0	1 14 8	2 0 3	1 18 11	1 18 5	1 13 11
Ray or Skate	0 17 6	0 16 2	0 17 2	0 17 0	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 9	0 17 3	0 17 8	0 18 1
Sprats	0 5 2	0 4 7	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 6 0	0 3 0
Whiting	0 17 5	1 0 8	1 2 9	1 2 8	0 19 3	0 18 4	1 1 6	1 0 2	0 14 4	0 13 4
Other Kinds (not including Shell Fish)	1 2 0	0 18 8	0 19 5	1 0 9	1 0 11	0 17 10	0 18 9	1 0 11	1 1 2	1 0 1
All Kinds other than Shell Fish	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 16 1	0 14 6	0 14 1	0 17 7	0 18 8	1 0 9	0 15 8	0 14 2

APPENDIX No. 3.

DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.

Statement of the Quantities of SEA FISH dealt with in the
Dublin Fish Market during the year 1936.

DEMERSAL FISH.

Kinds of Fish	SAORSTAT LANDINGS		NON-SAORSTAT
	From Dublin Steam Trawlers	*From Vessels other than Steam Trawlers working at various points	From Cross-Channel Ports
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Brill ...	162	209	51
Black Soles ...	220	596	51
Turbot ...	111	107	40
Cod ...	6,148	2,323	21,054
Conger Eel ...	864	352	1
Haddock ...	663	46	559
Hake ...	2,015	82	111
Plaice ...	795	7,370	745
Ray ...	3	6,102	—
Whiting ...	9,173	5,755	62
Gurnard ...	372	70	—
Coalfish ...	1,665	39	579
Megrim ...	1,243	294	5
Other Kinds, exclusive of Shell Fish ...	853	540	88
Totals ...	24,287	23,885	23,346

*The principal sources from which these landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each during the year under review were as follows:—

Balbriggan, 3,859 cwts.; Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at various ports, 3,300 cwts.; Arklow, 2,689 cwts.; Howth, 2,035 cwts.; Galway, 1,165 cwts.; Ringsend, 916 cwts. Various other ports sent to the Dublin market smaller quantities totalling approximately 9,921 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh) from Saorstat Ports ...	64	22,198
" " imported from Norwegian Ports ...	936	—
" " " " Scottish Ports ...	—	2,994
" " " " English Ports ...	—	766
" " " " Northern Ireland Ports ...	—	2,898
" (cured) from Saorstat Ports ...	127	—
Mackerel (fresh) from Saorstat Ports ...	—	8,523
" " imported from Northern Ireland Ports ...	—	270
TOTALS ...	1,127	37,649

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1936.

(as compared with those for 1935).

I.—IMPORTS.		Cwts.		£	
FRESH OR FROZEN.		1936	1935	1936	1935
All varieties, exclusive of Shell Fish	...	125,628	105,560	206,094	188,431
Shell Fish	...	641	1,194	1,952	2,315
CURED OR CANNED.					
All Varieties, inclusive of Shell Fish	...	30,992	30,896	85,889	74,207
TOTALS	...	157,261	137,650	293,935	264,953
II.—EXPORTS.					
FRESH.					
Salmon and Trout	...	22,570	24,333	184,245	196,682
Eels (freshwater)	...	2,409	2,915	7,346	8,698
Coarse Freshwater Fish	...	112	—	218	—
Herrings	...	11,282	5,674	5,236	2,225
Mackerel	...	5,074	2,415	4,599	2,285
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Soles, etc.)	...	267	457	1,089	2,117
White Sea Fish (Cod, etc.)	...	289	278	501	624
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, etc.)	...	1,490	532	1,676	734
Other	...	—	132	—	261
Shell Fish	...	60,570	58,219	41,677	44,843
CURED OR SALTED.					
Herrings	...	8,371	6,594	6,447	5,398
Kippers	...	178	95	253	6,228
Mackerel	...	9,253	7,083	10,479	129
TOTALS	...	121,865	108,727	263,766	270,224

APPENDIX No. 5.
ABSTRACT OF FISHING VESSELS AND MEN—1936.

	Steam			Motor					Sail					Row		Total Vessels	Men		
	1st Class			1st Class			2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class			2nd Class	3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B				
	Over 200 Tons	100-200 Tons	15-100 Tons	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Less than 18ft. keel over all.	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Less than 18ft. keel over all.			Open boats and canoes of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Open boats and canoes of less than 18ft. keel over all.
EAST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	5	1	1	5	9	12	25	35	—	—	—	—	—	36	17	70	10	226	546
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	17	11	43	402
Laid-up	1	—	—	3	1	2	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	34	10	64	7	149	—
Totals	6	1	1	8	10	14	32	63	—	—	—	—	—	73	31	151	28	418	948
SOUTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	121	1	—	—	—	8	153	41	343	84	769	822
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	—	—	—	3	30	30	72	23	175	1,985
Laid-up	—	—	—	9	1	3	6	39	1	—	—	—	6	180	41	390	174	850	—
Totals	—	—	—	9	1	9	20	175	2	—	—	—	17	363	112	805	281	1,794	2,807
WEST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	—	—	—	3	2	6	3	6	—	2	10	6	2	25	9	130	29	233	143
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	44	48	162	375	647	2,063
Laid-up	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	10	9	32	54	33	194	161	501	—
Totals	—	—	1	4	4	12	5	10	—	5	20	17	39	123	90	485	565	1,381	2,206
NORTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	82	2	—	—	—	—	165	8	122	107	494	304
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	32	—	5	14	59	1,470
Laid-up	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	12	—	—	1	—	2	164	2	85	78	353	—
Totals	—	2	—	2	1	4	9	99	3	—	1	—	2	361	10	213	199	906	1,774
TOTALS FOR 1936:																			
Solely engaged	5	2	1	8	11	22	49	244	3	2	10	6	10	379	75	665	230	1,722	1,815
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	31	1	—	—	2	8	109	82	256	423	924	5,930
Laid-up	1	1	1	15	4	7	16	72	1	3	11	9	40	432	86	734	420	1,853	—
Totals	6	3	2	23	16	39	66	347	5	5	21	17	58	920	243	1,655	1,073	4,499	7,735

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of Summer Herring Fishing, 1936.

Fishing Port.	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Howth	June to September	5,758	3,164	—	—
Dunmore East	May to June	910	286	—	—
Dungarvan	May to June	391	176	—	—
Kinsale	May to October	1,375	630	—	—
Baltimore	May to October	562	147	—	—
Valentia Harbour	May to October	772	253	—	—
Galway	May to October	3,005	1,212	—	—
Louisburgh	September	477	173	150	—
Achill	September to October	230	133	—	—
Killybegs	October	500	123	—	—
Dunfanaghy	September	305	131	—	—
Downings	May to October	5,949	2,793	—	3,600
Rathmullen	May to June	2,142	949	728	—
Buncrana	May to June	4,773	2,169	—	12
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	May to October	1,372	713	—	—
TOTALS		28,521	13,052	878	3,612

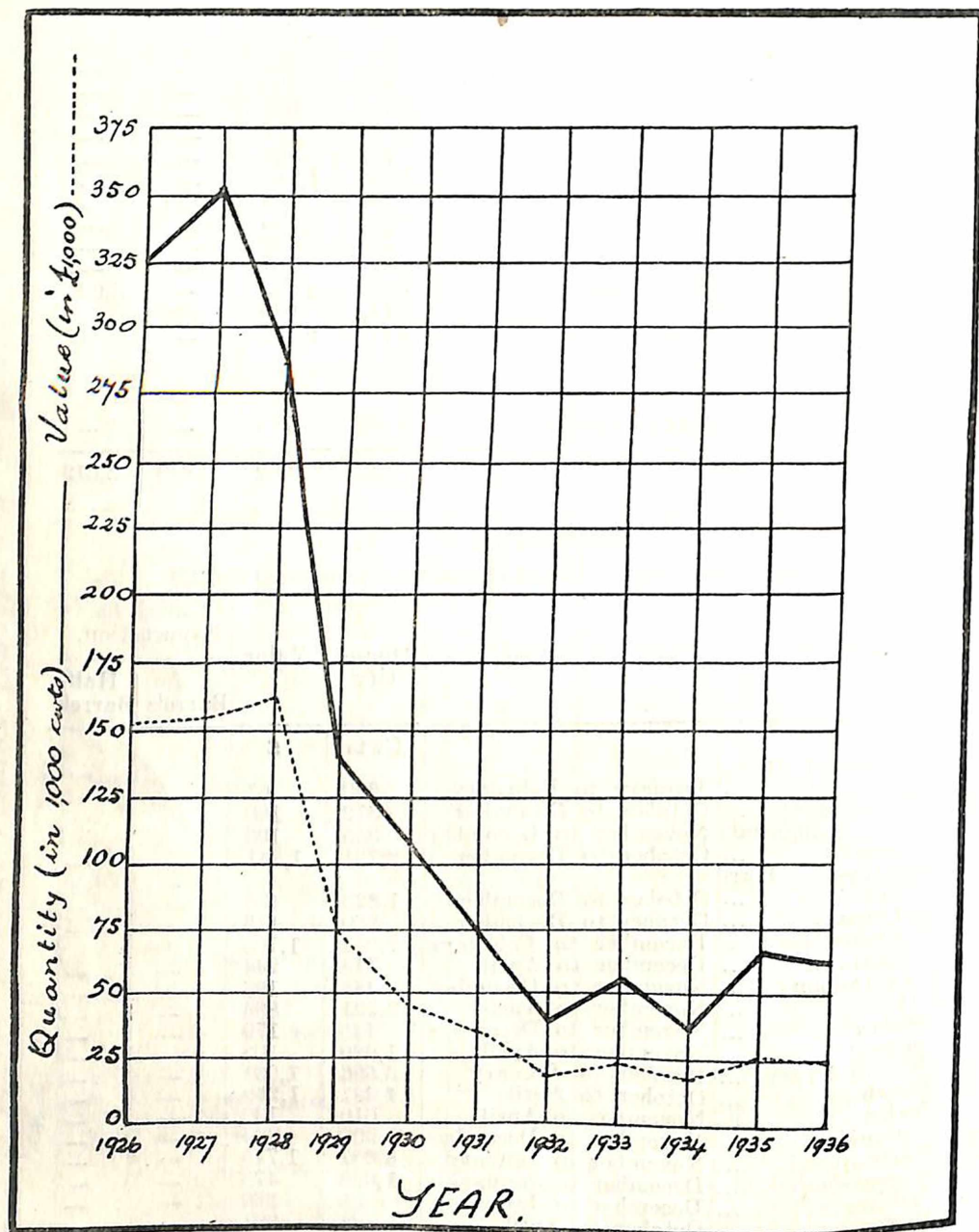
APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of Winter Herring Fishing, 1936-37.

Fishing Port.	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts	£		
Carlingford and Greenore	January to February	222	67	—	—
Loughshinney	October to December	372	169	—	—
Dublin (Ringsend)	November to December	355	193	—	—
Arklow	October to December	2,731	1,241	—	—
Courtown Harbour	October to December	1,823	495	—	—
Ballygeary	October to December	280	118	—	—
Dunmore East	December to February	2,941	1,105	—	—
Dungarvan	December to April	714	244	—	—
Knockadoon	November to December	488	195	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	2,221	894	—	—
Bantry	November to December	445	179	—	—
Galway	November to April	1,020	303	—	—
Port and Inver	October to January	3,596	1,061	—	—
Killybegs	October to April	4,231	1,259	—	—
Teelin	November to April	610	132	—	—
Portnoo	November to December	902	330	—	—
Burtonport	November to January	5,097	1,745	—	—
Kincasslagh	December to January	1,635	475	—	—
Bunbeg	December to January	795	236	—	—
Buncrana	October to April	728	291	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	October to April	1,688	729	—	—
TOTALS		32,894	11,461	—	—

FIG. II.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Herrings landed from 1926 to 1936.



APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1936.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		cwts.	£		
Dungarvan	May to July	224	60	—	—
Kinsale	April to July	744	229	—	—
Baltimore	April to July	1,304	443	—	—
Castletownbere	April to May	358	155	—	—
Ballinskelligs	March to April	440	156	378	—
Valentia Harbour	March to July	11,426	3,262		
Dingle	April to July	618	186	73	—
Ballinagall	April to June	617	129		
Brandon Creek	April to July	401	100		
Galway	April to July	332	216	—	—
Lacken and Kikemmin	June to July	478	168	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	March to July	1,210	481	—	—
TOTALS		18,152	5,585	451	—

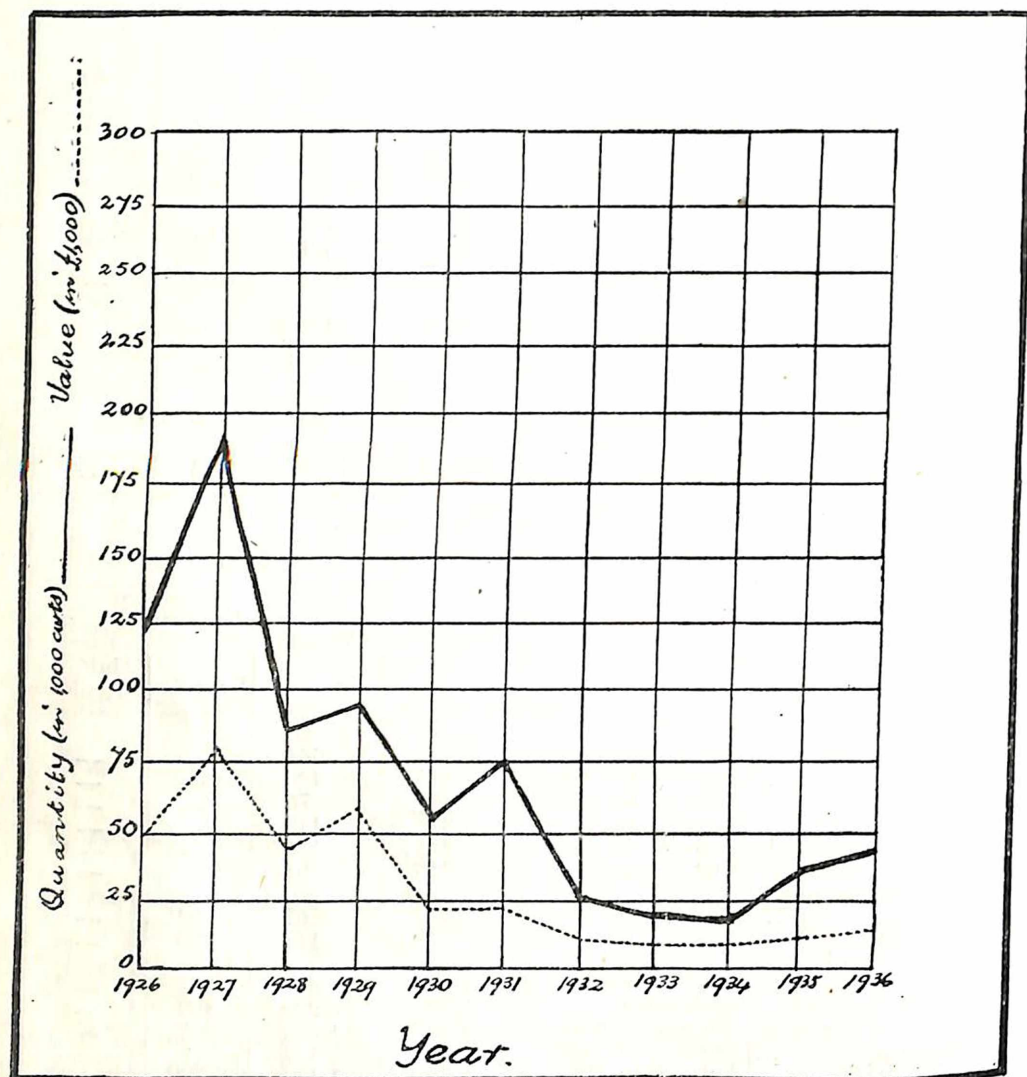
APPENDIX No. 9.

Particulars of Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1936-37.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation.	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		cwts.	£		
Loughshinney	July to September	1,337	664	—	—
Rush	August to Sept.	845	429	—	—
Howth	August to Sept.	380	75	—	—
Kilmore	August to Sept.	348	149	—	—
Fethard and Slade	August to Sept.	243	115	—	—
Passage East	July to September	215	94	—	—
Crookhaven and Goleen	September	414	62	103	—
Kilcrohane	August to October	618	113	120	—
Garrish and Ballydonegan	August to October	3,820	864	955	—
Ballycrovane	September	1,120	224	320	—
Valentia Harbour	August to Nov.	3,650	1,632	997	—
Dunquin	August to Feb.	865	191	2,300	—
Ballinagall	August to Feb.	4,555	1,144		
Brandon Creek	August to Nov.	3,385	882	—	—
Kilkee and Farraghy	August to Sept.	210	188	—	—
Ballyglass	September to Dec.	436	109	—	—
Portafloy	July to October	335	91	—	—
Belderrig	September to Dec.	248	62	—	—
Lacken and Kikemmin	August to Sept.	511	137	—	—
Port and Inver	August to Dec.	408	36	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	July to December	2,221	847	—	—
TOTALS		26,164	8,108	4,795	—

FIG. 111.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed from 1926 to 1936.



APPENDIX No. 10.

*Trawling, 1936.

Port or Station from which Boats hailed.	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	Number of Boats regularly engaged in Trawling			Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged					Tonnage of Sailing Boats engaged					Months in which Fishing was carried on.
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 Tons	over 10 and not exceeding 15 Tons	over 15 and not exceeding 30 Tons	over 30 and not exceeding 40 Tons		Not exceeding 10 Tons	over 10 and not exceeding 15 Tons	over 15 and not exceeding 20 Tons	over 20 and not exceeding 40 Tons		
Annagassan	4	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	August & September
Clogher Head	36	---	8	---	2	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Balbriggan	26	---	7	---	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Rush	8	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Dublin (Ringsend)	75	16	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Arklow	78	---	13	---	6	5	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	Jan.-Apr., Sept.-Dec.
Courtown & Bally-money	24	---	7	---	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	April to November.
Wexford	24	---	6	---	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	July to September.
Rosslare & Ballygear	4	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Sept. to December.
Pethard & Slade	3	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Sept. to December.
Dunannon ...	3	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	July and August.
Passage East and Checkpoint	16	---	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to December.
Dunmore East	5	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	March to May.
Dungatevan	5	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	July to November.
Helvick Head & Bal-linagool	14	---	4	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	January to November
Ballycotton & Cobh ...	18	---	9	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Rathcoursey	8	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to December.
Kinsale ...	8	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Courtmacsherry	6	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	April to December.
Union Hall	20	---	5	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Schull	22	---	7	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Bantry	10	---	4	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Bereen & Laragh	6	---	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Saeen	4	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	June to September.
Ballinskelligs and Waterville	8	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	August to December.
Portmagee	12	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	February and March.
Cahereiveen & Kells	4	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	November.
Dingle	76	---	16	---	8	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Kilronan	10	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Feb.-Mar., Aug.-Oct.
Galway	31	---	6	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	All year.
Roundstone and Runowen	4	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to July.
Inishbolfin (Galway)	9	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	February to Sept.
Murrisk	20	---	5	---	1	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Jan. to Mar. & Nov.-Dec.
Achill	16	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	April to November.
Enniscrone	9	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to September.
Roscoe Point	6	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to October.
Mullaghmore	8	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	April to October.
Ballyshannon and Bundoran	12	---	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	March to November.
Killybegs	4	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	August to October.
Downings	20	---	5	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	April to December.
Rathmullen	12	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to October.
Buncrana	12	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	May to October.
Greencastle ...	28	---	7	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Jan. to Apr. & Sept. to Dec.
Moville	30	---	8	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Jan. to Apr. & Sept. to Dec.
Totals	760	6	175	1	121	34	16	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	

* Includes seining as well as beam and other trawling.

† All over 50 tons.

APPENDIX No. 11.

SEA FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for Year ended 31st March, 1937.

					£						£
Outstanding at April 1st, 1936:—						Repayments					
Due in Arrear	...	...	...	...	39,458	Written off under Fisheries (Revision of Loans)					1,758
instalments not matured	...	...	...	...	1,401	Act, 1931					10,230
(a) Interest accrued during the year on certain	...	...	...	...		Arrears					28,158
loans	...	...	...	...	91	Not matured					803
						Interest Cancelled					1
					<u>£40,950</u>						<u>£40,950</u>

(a) This is interest accrued in a few cases where loans were issued on "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts open as at 1st April, 1936	...	...	...	...	444
" " " " closed during the year ended 31st March, 1937	...	...	...	...	130
" " " " open as at 1st April, 1937	...	...	...	...	314

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstát Éireann, Ltd., for their members, on a hire-purchase basis (see Appendix No. 13).

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.

Statement showing by Counties the amount in Arrear as at
31st March, 1937.

County	Arrears	Number of Loans
	£ s d	
Cork	11,811 6 1	27
Clare	2 16 8	2
Donegal	5,298 1 5	23
Dublin	161 16 9	2
Galway	795 18 6	81
Kerry	3,711 5 7	100
Limerick	75 18 5	2
Louth	897 3 3	6
Mayo	860 18 0	49
Sligo	464 19 8	2
Waterford	141 16 7	2
Wexford	260 6 8	6
Wicklow	3,675 13 7	12
Total	28,158 1 2	314

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

For Repayable Advances made to the Sea Fisheries Association of Saorstát Éireann, Ltd., for the provision of boats and gear for members during the six years ended 31st March, 1937.

	£		£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis, in respect of advances amounting to £66,000 made up to 31st March, 1936	110,281	Repayments to 31st March, 1936	7,780
Repayable on advances amounting to £13,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1937	21,074	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1937	5,590
		Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrear	£4,394
		Instalments not matured	£113,591
			117,985
	<u>£131,355</u>		<u>£131,355</u>

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable, with interest, on the basis of a twenty years annuity in half-yearly instalments. The interest chargeable is at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on advances made before 17th August, 1936, from which date the rate has been reduced to 5 per cent. per annum.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Saorstát Éireann for the year 1936.

District.	Balance at Opening of Account.	RECEIPTS							EXPENDITURE					Balance at close of Account.	District.
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Pro- ceeds from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscrip- tions.	Grants from Depart- ment.	Total Receipts.	Water Bailiffs.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Com- missions.	Travelling and Miscel- laneous.	Total Expendi- ture.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin	138 7 1	265 10 0	121 10 0	55 16 3	15 9 0	100 0 0	558 5 3	184 0 10	70 5 10	237 14 4	70 12 6	562 13 6	133 18 10	1. Dublin	
2. Wexford	53 11 6	783 10 0	365 2 0	30 6 10	9 5 4	—	1,188 4 2	745 4 11	70 5 0	104 0 0	96 4 8	1,015 14 7	226 1 1	2. Wexford	
3. Waterford	349 0 4	1,420 0 0	703 18 0	119 17 5	—	100 0 0	2,343 15 5	1,433 13 4	205 13 10	235 10 0	315 13 10	2,190 11 0	502 4 9	3. Waterford	
4. Lismore	835 17 9	813 10 0	1,579 12 6	68 12 5	—	150 0 0	2,611 14 11	2,144 7 0	89 8 7	375 4 0	464 1 7	3,073 1 2	375 11 6	4. Lismore	
51. Cork	179 13 3	665 0 0	530 5 0	30 13 8	—	250 0 0	1,475 18 8	971 16 6	34 10 6	210 7 8	465 0 1	1,681 14 9	385 7 4	51. Cork	
52. Bandon	165 16 1	263 0 0	103 17 6	21 10 3	3 5 0	30 0 0	421 12 9	326 1 6	8 6	91 3 0	25 19 8	444 12 8	142 14 2	52. Bandon	
61. Skibbereen	91 14 0	122 0 0	3 16 0	23 10 7	—	50 0 0	199 5 7	94 3 4	—	26 12 0	74 6 11	195 2 3	95 17 4	61. Skibbereen	
62. Bantry	68 10 10	55 10 0	13 19 0	13 9	—	30 0 0	100 2 9	34 10 0	—	70 0 0	12 17 9	117 7 9	51 5 10	62. Bantry	
63. Kenmare	120 12 0	244 2 0	324 0 0	17 15 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	655 17 0	389 9 9	30 15 9	143 10 11	43 1 7	597 18 0	178 11 0	63. Kenmare	
71. Killarney	125 3 0	394 10 0	847 16 0	—	—	—	1,242 6 0	842 13 0	—	205 10 9	134 8 7	1,182 12 4	184 16 8	71. Killarney	
72. Waterville	528 10 5	409 0 0	100 2 0	42 2 6	—	—	551 4 6	356 0 0	142 18 10	100 9 0	59 7 2	658 15 0	420 19 11	72. Waterville	
8. Limerick	831 17 3	1,816 10 0	1,322 5 1	521 19 11	—	470 0 0	4,130 15 0	1,559 13 4	302 15 4	1,033 9 11	1,160 11 6	4,056 10 1	757 12 4	8. Limerick	
91. Galway	756 6 4	305 10 0	1,051 5 0	44 12 0	20 11 3	—	1,422 18 3	850 11 5	90 0 0	261 19 8	303 18 2	1,526 9 3	652 15 4	91. Galway	
92. Connemara	438 15 3	385 10 0	851 18 6	17 2 3	—	—	1,264 10 9	971 0 0	19 14 6	219 15 6	179 2 5	1,389 12 5	313 13 7	92. Connemara	
101. Ballinakill	133 6 11	264 0 0	729 7 6	10 18 1	4 1 0	—	1,008 6 7	449 9 0	1 11 0	197 18 0	116 13 11	765 11 11	376 1 7	101. Ballinakill	
102. Bangor	31 10 7	455 0 0	437 7 3	7 18 2	2 0 0	70 0 0	972 5 5	500 10 0	12 18 0	109 3 0	152 7 6	874 18 6	128 17 6	102. Bangor	
11. Ballina	870 16 3	583 0 0	187 13 0	14 2 10	—	—	784 15 10	1,266 9 0	71 7 0	180 0 0	151 18 9	1,669 14 8	14 2 8	11. Ballina	
12. Sligo	266 5 9	180 0 0	430 19 0	1 13 9	—	—	612 12 0	422 10 0	27 15 11	105 0 0	78 1 7	633 7 6	245 19 3	12. Sligo	
13. Ballyshannon	590 3 3	1,436 10 0	1,884 7 6	55 15 3	61 15 0	250 0 0	2,688 7 9	907 4 8	142 12 3	150 0 0	1,079 3 11	2,279 9 10	999 10 2	13. Ballyshannon	
141. Letterkenny	658 1 2	983 0 0	1,623 2 3	108 1 7	—	—	1,714 3 10	524 0 9	26 12 0	216 18 4	265 12 2	1,033 3 3	1,339 1 9	141. Letterkenny	
142. Moville	294 7 6	292 0 0	664 0 0	22 6 10	—	—	978 6 10	547 11 7	—	188 8 0	199 12 9	935 12 4	337 2 0	142. Moville	
171. Drogheda	557 9 10	813 10 0	316 5 3	7 7 11	—	—	1,137 3 2	761 15 4	12 13 6	207 3 0	204 15 6	1,186 7 4	508 5 8	171. Drogheda	
172. Dundalk	80 16 8	211 0 0	195 4 6	21 4 13	—	—	427 8 5	222 13 10	15 0 0	155 8 10	29 2 7	422 5 3	86 0 10	172. Dundalk	
Totals	6,144 12 0	13,172 2 0	12,387 11 10	1,244 1 5	136 6 7	1,550 0 0	28,490 1 10	16,596 9 1	1,367 6 4	4,845 5 11	5,683 15 1	28,492 16 5	6,141 17 5		

The sums mentioned above are subject to correction on audit.

* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities.

+ This includes a sum of £540 disbursed under Section 14 (1) of the Tidal Waters Act, 1934.

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£19

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APPENDIX No. 15.

Particulars of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in
Saorstát Éireann for the year 1936.

District.	Salmon Rods			Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Head Weirs	Box, Crib, etc.	Gap, Eye, etc.	Long Lines for Eels	Cross Lines	Loop Nets	Special Local Licences
	For one year	For 14 days	Endorsements or Extensions													
1. Dublin	76	1	9	—	10	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford	128	65	33	—	111	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford	197	15	13	193	26	104	—	1	2	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
4. Lismore	129	63	23	36	12	87	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
51. Cork	126	21	8	—	84	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Cork (Bandou)	61	8	10	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Skibbereen	28	7	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Bantry	11	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Kenmare	32	21	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Killarney	97	20	9	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Waterville	69	194	30	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
8. Limerick	246	6	12	17	126	64	—	—	13	—	—	74	18	—	—	—
91. Galway	53	44	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	25	1	—	—	—
92. Connemara	88	198	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Ballinakill	50	102	20	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. Bangor	90	117	38	—	19	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina	55	48	14	—	55	36	—	—	—	—	7	9	1	—	—	—
12. Sligo	66	1	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon	99	—	11	—	26	5	—	—	—	—	4	16	1	—	—	26
141. Letterkenny	152	94	14	—	24	57	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	22	15
142. Moville	31	8	4	—	15	52	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171. Drogheda	135	20	27	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	2	—	—	—
172. Dundalk	45	—	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
Totals	2064	1061	347	246	785	442	6	8	17	1	31	149	27	—	22	41

The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is estimated as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man	Eels	for every
Drift Net	5 men	Box Crib, etc.	2 men		500 hooks
Pole Net	3 men	(every 5)			

APPENDIX No. 16.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s.	d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District)	10	0	0
Do. Snap net	2	10	0
Do. Draft net or Seine	4	0	0
Do. Drift net	3	0	0
Do. Bag net	10	0	0
Do. Fly net	5	0	0
Do. Stake net	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc.:—

Fishery District	Cross Line	Trammel Net for Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	Pole Net	Coghill	Loup Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
1 Dublin	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
51 Cork	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
52 Bandon	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
61 Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
62 Bantry	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
63 Kenmare	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
71 Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
72 Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 5	1 10	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
91 Galway	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
92 Connemara	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
101 Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
102 Bangor	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
141 Letterkenny	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	\$12 10
142 Moville	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
171 Drogheda	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
172 Dundalk	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

*River Erne Tidal Waters.

§River Owenea Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 17.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1936-37.

Hatching or En- larging Station.	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens	Liffey	10,000(1)	5,000(2)	9,000(3)
Templeogue	Liffey & Tolka	—	73,500(2)	—
Enfield	Blackwater (Boyne)	—	3,000(2)	—
Tassagart	Brittas Ponds	—	10,000(2)	—
Wicklow Anglers' Association	Bray	—	9,700(2)	—
Newtownbarry	Slaney	200,000(4)	—	10,000(3)
Clonmel Anglers' Association	Suir	—	8,000(2)	—
Waterford	Knockaderry	—	60,000	—
Anglers' Association.	Reservoir and Carriekavantry Lake	—	—	—
Lismore	Blackwater	840,000	—	—
Banteer & Mallow	Blackwater	2,047,750	24,000	—
Cork Trout Ang- lers' Association	Lee	—	28,800(2)	—
Macroom Trout Anglers' Assn.	Launey and Sullane	—	9,800(2)	—
Skibbereen	Ilen	65,485(1)	—	9,355(3)
Sneem	Sneem	47,500	—	—
Killarney	Deenagh	150,000	638,000	—
Glena Hatchery	Flesk	26,040	—	—
Adare	Maigue	138,750(1)	15,000	—
Listowel (Ballin- ruddery)	Feale	98,000(1)	19,806(2)	—
Ballinasloe	Suck	—	9,900(2)	—
West- meath	L. Ennel Loughs Ennel, and	—	140,000	—
Lakes	L. Owel Owel	—	495,000	—
Killbuan Hatchery	Deel River and tributaries	—	32,500(2)	—
Newcastle	Inny	—	20,000(2)	—
Crumlin (Galway)	Crumlin	52,250	—	23,750
Aasleagh	Erriff	37,797(5)	—	6,000(6)
Castlebar Anglers' Club	Castlebar	12,000(1)	14,000(2)	6,000(3)
Westport Anglers' Club	Local Streams	—	10,000(2)	—
Ballysodare	Owenmore and Arrow	200,000	—	—
Loughs Conn & Cullen Angling & Preservation Association.	Local Streams	—	9,700(2)	—
Sligo Anglers' As- sociation	Sligo	30,000	30,000	—
Annesfort	Annalee	—	34,400(2)	—
Lough Arrow	Local Streams	—	200	—
Genties	Owenea	1,520,000	—	87,000
Lough Sheelin	Local Streams	—	256,000	—
Blackcastle	Boyne	1,096,668	28,800	—
Letterkenny	Dungloe, Lough- anure and Lough Kiltoris.	25,000(3)	22,000(2)	10,000(3)
Totals	...	6,218,005	1,687,000	114,750

(1) Ex Lismore. (2) Ex Lough Owel. (3) Ex Genties. (4) 20,000 Ex Lis-
more. (5) 4,000 Ex Genties. (6) 2,000 Ex Genties.

Appendix No. 17 (annex).

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1936-37.

Season	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
1923-24	2,682,000	194,250	—
1924-25	3,754,000	220,900	500
1925-26	4,850,000	412,700	13,000
1926-27	7,402,000	546,000	30,000
1927-28	7,403,000	620,500	56,400
1928-29	5,680,000	628,000	18,000
1929-30	4,631,000	1,022,000	84,000
1930-31	2,465,500	725,000	90,000
1931-32	6,070,700	1,587,000	137,000
1932-33	6,733,000	1,032,000	121,000
1933-34	6,697,000	1,094,000	69,000
1934-35	5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000
1935-36	5,554,650	1,307,450	93,000
1936-37	6,218,005	1,687,000	114,750

APPENDIX No. 18.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, ETC., MADE DURING
THE YEAR 1935.****BY-LAWS.****OYSTERS.****TRALEE BAY.**

By-Law No. 424—Dated 19th August, 1935:—

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of October, 1935, to the 30th day of September, 1938, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Tralee Bay which is situated to the Eastward of a straight line drawn from the North-Eastern extremity of Derrymore Island in the Townland of Derrymore West, in a north-easterly direction, to Seaview House in the Townland of Ballymakegoge, both in the County of Kerry.

CROSSOOHA, KINVARA BAY.

By-Law No. 425—Dated 4th October, 1935.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of December, 1935, to the 30th day of November, 1937, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Kinvara Bay in the County of Galway which is bounded on the north or seaward side by a straight line drawn from the northern end of the boundary between the Townlands of Doorus Demesne and Crossoocha to the northern extremity of Avonagh Island all in the Parish of Kinvarradoorus and Barony of Kiltartan from thence to Goormeen Rock, and from thence to the western end of the boundary between the Townlands of Tarrea and Ballyclery, both in the Parish of Killeenavarra and Barony of Dunkellin, and on the south by a straight line drawn through the southern extremity of Hags Island adjoining the Townland of Ballyhranagan in the Parish of Kinvarradoorus and the Barony of Kiltartan and the centre of Illaunranny adjoining the Townland of Ballyclery in the Parish of Killeenavarra and the Barony of Dunkellin, and continued to the mainland in both directions.

MOUTHS AND ESTUARIES OF RIVERS.**No. 8 OR LIMERICK DISTRICT.**

No. D.129—Dated 25th November, 1935:—

Defining the mouth of the Skivileen or Creegh River, in the No. 8 or Limerick District, to be a straight line drawn from a point in the Townland of Doonbeg to a point in the Townland of Carrowmore, both in the Parish of Killard, Barony of Ibrickan and County of Clare and defining the points of the mouth of the said river from which distances are to be measured under the Fisheries Acts.

APPENDIX No. 18.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1936.

OYSTERS.

GALWAY BAY.

By-Law No. 426—Dated 27th August, 1936:—

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of December, 1936, to the 30th day of November, 1938, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on the Public or Natural Oyster Beds situated (a) in that part of Kinvara Bay, in the County of Galway, which is bounded on the north by a straight line from the western end of the Boundary between the Townlands of Tarrea and Pollagh to the Long Rock, otherwise known as Corraigadda, off the Townland of Doorus; on the south-west by a straight line from the Long Rock to Goormeen Rock; on the south-east by a straight line from Goormeen Rock to Tarrea Quay; and on the east by the Townland of Tarrea, and (b) in that portion of Galway Bay enclosed by the Islands of Eddy and Fiddaun and the following imaginary straight lines:—(1) a line drawn from the eastern extremity of Island Eddy in an easterly direction till it meets a line from Mweenish Point in the Island of Mweenish to Rincarna Point in the Townland of Killeenaran; (2) a line from the point of junction of the above to Rincarna Point; (3) a line from Rincarna Point to the eastern extremity of Fiddaun Island; (4) a line drawn from the most western house in the village of Eddy in Island Eddy in a southerly direction till it meets a line drawn in a westerly direction from the southern extremity of Fiddaun; and (5) a line from the point of junction of the above to the southern extremity of Fiddaun.

BLACKSOD BAY.

By-Law No. 427—Dated 27th August, 1936.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the first day of September, 1936, to the thirty-first day of August, 1938, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Blacksod Bay lying inside or to the northward of a straight line from Ardmore Point in the Townland of Ardmore to Claggan Point in the Townland of Srah, including Trawmore Bay, all in the county of Mayo.

KILLARY HARBOUR.

By-Law No. 428—Dated 27th August, 1936.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from 1st day of September, 1936, to the 31st day of August, 1938, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Killary Harbour lying inside or to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Bundorragha Quay in the Townland of Bundorragha and County of Mayo to Derrynacleigh Quay in the Townland of Derrynacleigh and County of Galway.